DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1849.

—It has been hitherto supposed that the purlieus of the fish markets in Paris and London, were the only places on the face of the globe, in which could be heard the most degraded forms of human speech; but it appears that this is an error. If we would be offended with still more degraded and degrading language, we have only to take up the *Washington Union*, the metropolitan journal of the Democratic party! Its columns, from day to day, teem with ideas and with words derived from the lowest sinks of depraved thought. Its editors appear to revel with delight in the domain of polluted ideas, and their language necessarily falls to the low level of the ideas, which it is intended to convey. One would suppose, that their hourly mental food was,

—The lust of obscenity itself.

But, vile as has been its language and its ideas, since the advent of the Administration of Gen. TAYLOR, they fell, in its yesterday's number, even below the zero of degradation. They are so low, that we can scarcely find words to designate them as they should be designated. The occasion of this display, was an article that appeared in the *National Whig* of the day previous, merely expressing the hope that the *Union* would bear with philosophic resignation and fortitude the news of the displacement of certain subordinate custom-house officers by Mr. Collector LEWIS, in Philadelphia, and answering the unmanly complaints of the *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian* thereupon, by directing its attention to the qualification clause of Gen. TAYLOR'S Inaugural. This was our whole offence, if offence it could be. We knew it was a burning coal, but instead of endeavoring to quench it, the *Union* turns upon us a torrent of personal abuse of the most degrading character to its writer. Instead of meeting our argument in a manly way, and attempting to disprove its soundness—which, by the by, it could not do—it appears at the window of its dwelling, and, Xantippe like, empties upon our luckless head and shoulders, the entire contents of its unmentionable reservoir of ribaldry! We think, that, if we are what our neighbor says we are, he has put himself to a deal of trouble to devote so much of his breath to our consideration; but it is evident, that our paragraph, which gave him so much offence, touched him, to use a common phrase, *in the raw*. We can assure him, that we shall continue to subject him to this process, until we can teach him better manners. He is now the common scold of the Democratic party, and it is only, when he shall cease calling people by abusive names and substituting personal vituperation for political arguments, that we shall abstain from repeating our inflictions.

MORE REFORM.

We have no little pleasure, in having it in our power to announce the progress of reform in Boston. It will be seen by the following paragraph from the Boston *Courier*, that Mr. Collector GREELEY has been nobly doing his duty to the country. We have some compunctions of conscience, it is true, in publishing the matter, lest the *Union* may get another convulsive fit, as it did yesterday, at our announcement of the Philadelphia reform. One other such convulsion will be apt, we very much fear, to be the death of our neighbor, who is just now laboring under the terrible disease of the *Rickets*.

CHANGES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Yesterday about a dozen removals were made in the minor offices of the Custom-House, among them E. F. Bunnell and H. R. Mitchell, Weighers and Guagers; S. D. Partridge, Measurer; David Saville, Hiram Ferry, S. R. B. Lewis, Elisha S. Johnson, Newton Talbot, and Alfred Bragg, Inspectors; and T. R. Page and E. W. Hall, Night Inspectors. Alfred G. Tenney, a gentleman well and favorably known as connected with the press, is appointed Inspector, and it is understood that William B. Eaton, of Roxbury, has an appointment of Weigher and Gauger, and that Hosea Ilsley, of Chelsea, a state Senator, James Bird, — Loud, and — McLellan, also receive appointments, all to go into operation June 1.

CHOLERA.

The following hints upon the cause of this disease are very interesting, and we hope will lead our *savans* to investigate the matter more maturely and closely upon this basis:

CHEMICAL CHOLERA—DATA FOR INVESTIGATION.—Mr. Graselli, who has a chemical labratory in the eastern part of the city, and manufactures large quantities of sulphuric acid, has observed an unusual phenomenon during the past two or three weeks, in relation to this manufacture. We will remark, that Mr. Graselli is one of the most competent and successful practical chemists in the United States, and of great experience. Until a recent date, he has had no difficulty in making sulphuric acid—and that difficulty vanished a day or two ago without any apparent cause.

In the process, the sulphur is placed in a leaden room, so to speak, and to the common atmospheric air, from eight to ten per cent of oxygen is added, which answers the purpose. The usual proportions for a few weeks past failed, and Mr. Graselli, supposing some of the workmen had been careless or tricky, attended to the matter himself, and was satisfied the work was natural and not artificial. For two or three days last past, however, the old and usual condition of natural chemical affinities and proportions has returned, and affairs go on as before.

Now it is known, that air is composed of a variety of gases, not chemically combined, but mixed, and that circumstances vary the proportions. The inference is that the air underwent a change a few weeks ago, (about the time Cholera commenced,) that there was less oxygen than common, and more carbonic acid gas, which produced the effect referred to—but that, within a day or two, the proportions have again been changed, (the Cholera *has* sensibly abated) and a healthy condition now exists.

We know very little of chemistry and may not have spoken scientifically, but we think the facts, hypothesis, and case set forth sufficiently clear, to enable a competent person to investigate the subject, or theorize upon it, if desirous of so doing. If there be any such we should be pleased to hear from them.—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE EXCITEMENT N CANADA.—Public opinion in favor of Lord Elgin's conduct has been manifested in Upper Canada to an extent never before known in that colony. The Tories, who were so fond of the gallows as a sure means of punishing their more honest political opponents ten years since, are literally execrated. An active magistrate in the North Riding of York county writes to a friend in town "Young M. called last night and brought me the number of signatures to the 'Bruce's Address' in this riding—it is 2,393. In the county it will exceed 10,000.

REMARKABLE VOYAGE.—The brig Rattler, Moseley, arrived at Salem on Friday last, from Para, having completed the entire voyage in forty-nine days—the shortest ever made between the two ports. The Rattler sailed from Salem April 6, and arrived at Para on the 26th. Sailed from Para, May 6th—river 8th, and arrived in Salem May 25th, having been absent just seven weeks.—*Salem Register.*

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

LAWRENCE P. CRANE, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, vice Octavius N. Ogden, who declines the office.

ORLANDO BROWN, of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from and after the 30th June next, vice William Medill, removed

LANSING B. MIZNER, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Detroit, Michigan, vice Elisha Taylor, removed.

ROBERT S. KENNEDY, of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey, vice Samuel Mc Clurg, removed.

By the Secretary of the Interior.

WILLIAM S. WALLACE, of Springfield, Illinois, to be Pension Agent at that place, from and after the 30th of June next, vice Charles R. Hurst, resigned.

JUDGE LANE.

A meeting of the friends of the present Administration was organized at Franklin Academy, DeKalb County, Ala., on the 16th inst., by calling Dr. C. D. George to the Chair, and appointing John K. Hoge, Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have read with deep solicitude the response of the Hon. GEORGE W. LANE to the many calls made upon him (as well by private individuals as through the public press) to become the candidate of the Taylor republican party for Governor of this State.

Resolved, That though we regret his determination not to be our candidate, as we prefer him for Governor to any other individual in the State, believing as we do his past services in our cause, irreproachable private character, his sterling honesty, unyielding firmness, and commanding talents, preeminently qualify him for that high station over most men, at the same time we are willing to yield our individual wishes to what we know to be his patriotic determination, and will most cordially support the man of his choice, the Hon. JAMES E. BELSER, of Montgomery, hoping he will become our candidate, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, We have seen through the public press that Judge L.'s numerous friends of this State (irrespective of party) have recommended him as a suitable person to fill some respectable station either at Washington or abroad, and as Alabama has never had a Federal Whig representative either at Washington or abroad, we most respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the President, and the heads of departments our friend JUDGE LANE—believing him well worthy any office they may tender him and he be willing to receive.

On motion resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that the Secretary be requested to furnish both the Editor of the Southern Advocate at Huntsville, and the Montgomery Journal, with a copy of the proceedings, with a request that they will send the number of their respective papers containing the same to both the National Whig, and the National Intelligencer at Washington, with the request that they publish them. C. D. GEORGE, Pre'st.

JOHN K. HOGE, Sec'ry.

Important Circular.

HEAD QUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION,
SAN FRANCISCO, Upper California,
April 1st, 1849.

The treaty concluded with Mexico, on the 30th of May last, brought Upper California within the United States, and, of course, within the operation of all its laws; but the means of enforcing some of these laws have not been provided by Congress. Thus, as the Secretary of the Treasury, in his circular of the 30th of October last, observes, "Although Congress have recognised California as part of the Union, and legislated for it as such, yet it is not brought by law within the limits of any collection district, nor has Congress authorized the appointment of any officers to collect the revenue." The laws of the United States are in force here, and consequently the revenue and navigation laws are; though at this moment some part of the machinery necessary to their complete action, is wanting.

Now, the law declares that certain goods shall only enter upon having paid the duties prescribed by the tariff; and when the Secretary says that the department is unable to collect duties on such, the proper inference is not, as many seem to think, that the goods can enter without paying duties; but that, being unable to pay the duties here, as required by law, they cannot be admitted at all.

As many cargoes have been shipped under the wrong impression, that they could enter, and there was no American port of entry in the Pacific to which they could resort, to comply with the law, a case of extreme hardship was presented, which appeared to authorize such a modification as would allow the cargoes to be entered, on depositing the duties to await the action of Congress upon the subject; and so far from the want of American vessels on the coast, and from the unwillingness of the few in this ocean to frequent these ports, where the men desert to the gold mines, an absolute necessity of some means of transportation existed which could only be supplied by using foreign vessels that came from the neighboring coasts.

But both of these modifications of the law can be but temporary. There can be no hardship in enforcing the law on those who are fully aware of all its provisions and their effect; and time will doubtless do away with the scarcity of American vessels of small character. There will then be no reason for indulgence, and the suspension of the strict enforcement of the law will cease. Even before that time, the government at Washington, thinking itself not empowered to allow of any such suspension, may revoke the indulgence granted, and require a strict adherence to the law, whatever may be the inconvenience to individuals. I think it would be proper, then, to notify all persons designing to come here from your port, or its neighborhood, that they can have no right to count upon any other than the strictest construction of the law, as in all other ports of the United States, both as regards cargoes and vessels, and particularly that dutiable goods cannot be entered here at all, unless Congress shall have made provision for appointing the necessary officers.

It would be well, also, to inform all adventurers coming here to search for gold, that trespassing upon the public lands is punishable by fine and imprisonment; that although the position of affairs here, incident to the change of government, has hitherto prevented action under these laws, yet they will be enforced as soon as the means are organized.

I should like to be informed of the date of your receipt of this communication, to be enabled to judge of the degree of indulgence proper to award to those claiming it.

(Signed) PERSIFER F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General Commanding Division.

The Cholera.

ONE CASE REPORTED IN BALTIMORE.—We announce under our obituary head, the death of Mr. Orndorff, a flour merchant of this city, who died early this morning, after a sudden attack of sickness, which the attending physicians have reported to the Health Office to be cholera. Mr. Orndorff was in his usual health yesterday, and the attack is supposed to have been brought on by his having eaten some raw oysters, which he purchased from a cart that was passing his house in Lombard street, yesterday morning. Shortly after partaking of them, he was attacked with severe diarrhœa, and physicians were called in. Drs. Handy, Baer, Kemp and Bond were soon in attendance, and under their hands he received all that medical skill could do for him. The symptoms were those of a decided case of cholera—severe diarrhœa, collapse and severe pain. He died early this morning.

Mr. Orndorff was one of our most respectable and exemplary citizens; whose habits and associations were altogether free from those which usually, it is supposed, invite attacks from this dreadful disease. He was, however, not of robust health, and had for some years suffered from imperfect indigestion. Still, when such men as he, fall a victim to cholra, no one can claim security against it.

The attending physicians, properly regarding their responsibility to the public and to their profession, have promptly reported the cases to the city authorities, as one of cholera. They have done so that no one may rest under a false security, that the cause of the disease are not present, or that the precautions to guard against its attacks may with safety be longer delayed.

The recent sudden change in the weather and the rain storm, which has kept the city under a cloud for nearly a week, may have much to do, in inciting the disease. Now, that the sky is again clear, and the weather once more seasonable and pleasant, we may take hope that the health of the city will be improved, if not entirely restored.

But whilst there is nothing in the fact of an isolated case of cholera appearing among us, under the peculiar circumstances of such a change in the weather as we had, to excite alarm, we are admonished by it, that we cannot be too careful in our habits, or too cautious and temperate in what we eat and what we drink. To some indiscretion or imprudence in these regards, almost every case of cholera may be traced; especially when it occurs among those whose mode of life is such as not to invite or provoke its attacks.—*Baltimore Patriot, 31st instant.*

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO RESIDENTS OF THE SUMMERED DISTRICT.—"Well, Dave, how do you get along in the Second?" (district.) "Oh, *swimmingly*. But tell me, Bill, how are you off in the old Seventh?" *Bill.*—"Barely able, my dear fellow to keep our heads above water."—*N. O. Delta, 24th ult.*

Written for the National Whig.

MAY is dead, and, with it, fled
The flowers that with it came;
And earth is wed to June instead,
As bright, and a warmer dame.
Then bury sweet May in her grave of flowers,
And welcome bright June to this world of ours.

June 1st, 1849. T. H. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG

"Col. Benton and the Washington Union."

The "*Archbishop of the Union*" in yesterday's number, taking advantage of the absence of its *Free Soil* associate, makes an assault upon Col. BENTON for the views advanced by him in a late speech made at Jefferson City, the seat of government of his State. The head and front of Col. BENTON'S offending appears to be, that he repudiates the project of dissolution aimed at by the CALHOUN wing of the harmonious Democracy, and prefers the harmony and stability of our glorious confederation. That this should be regarded as a crime or high misdemeanor, by the "*Archbishop of the Union*," I am not at all surprised at. But the main question that I desire to arrive at is, *will Col. Benton be sustained by the State of Missouri?* This is the problem that more interests the public at large, than whether the "*Archbishop*" is for or against the "*Pater Senatus*," for his bold and fearless efforts to preserve his State from the ineffable disgrace of attaching her fame and her destinies to the "*Juggernaut*" of Mr. CALHOUN and his South Carolina absurdities. I have no hesitation, Mr. Editor, in venturing the assertion that Col. BENTON *will be* triumphantly sustained by Missouri. My reasons for this opinion are briefly these. Public opinion in that State is decidedly *adverse* to the further extension of the institution of slavery, and is rapidly opening the way for its gradual abolition within her own territorial limits. In the second place, whatever may be said to the contrary, there is no name in the Union that has a stronger hold upon the confidence of his party constituents, or who exercises a more perceptible influence in giving direction to their political action, than does Col. BENTON in the State he has so long represented. This manifestly appears from what has already transpired in Missouri since his return among her citizens. Just on the eve of his arrival, Mr. TREAT, one of the editors of the St. Louis *Union* (which is the leading and most influential Locofoco journal in the State) retired from its editorial department, and took occasion in his valedictory, to pledge Col. BENTON as occupying the Baltimore platform upon the slavery question, and as agreeing with resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Missouri upon that subject at its late session. This attitude, Col. BENTON not only refused to assume, but in a short address to the people of Missouri, occupied the very reverse of the propositions contained in those resolutions, and took issue with the legislature, appealing from that body to the *whole* people. The successor of Mr. TREAT, (Captain PHILIPS,) fearing his predecessor had gone too far, prepared an editorial article inclining strongly towards Col. BENTON and his views. His associate, Mr. LORING PICKERING, refused to have the article appear, and the result was, Mr. PICKERING went out of the *Union*, leaving that leading and most influential Locofoco journal in the State under the entire control of Colonel BENTON'S friends, who are determined to sustain him at all hazards. Other Locofoco papers in Missouri, which it is unnecessary at this time to enumerate, will be found sustaining Colonel BENTON, and opposing the disunionists. And by the time the election is over, at which is to be chosen the members of the Legislature, who will elect the next Senator to the Congress of the United States, it will be found that a decided majority favorable to the re-election of Colonel BENTON, among his own party friends, have been selected. But should my expectations in this respect not be realized, there can exist *no doubt* but what a sufficient number of Benton Democrats will be elected, who, together with the opposition vote, will be enabled to secure his success. And as the Whigs will not have the numerical strength to elect their own man, and will hold the balance of power between two political opponents, one of which will be the friend of the Union, and the other a South Carolina disunionist and slavery propagandist, there can be no doubt but what they will exercise that power in behalf of the advocate of freedom and the perpetuation of our glorious Union as it now is. In whatever aspect, then, the controversy between Col. BENTON and the nullifiers of his own party may be viewed, I regard his return to the Senate, should his life be spared, as placed beyond any reasonable contingency. And if the "*Archbishop*" of the *Union* will only continue his assaults, his return will be secured without opposition. "A WESTERN MAN."

WASHINGTON, *June* 1, 1849.

NAILED TO THE COUNTER.—General Taylor has been greatly belied by the opposition press, who represent him as merely making one of his cabinet, and putting himself on a level with them, by voting with them on important questions.

You may be assured that this is a Locofoco insinuation; the whole history of Gen. Taylor's life, his character, and his well known acts in times of difficulty forbid the belief of such an aspersion. He is fully conscious of his position, he knows that he and not his cabinet were elected by the people to execute their will, and he acts as independently here as he did on the Rio Grande. It is really astonishing that his well known characteristics should be so soon forgotten by those who were the first to behold in them the materials fit to form the head of the government. Gen. Taylor is more a president than ever Gen. Jackson was, for he is never the slave of his prejudices or his passions, and hesitates as little to take the responsibility when he deems it necessary. We know what he was as commander in the field, and you may be sure that he is not very different in the cabinet.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

EX-GOVERNOR MORTON is not the only Locofoco office holder whose removal by the present Administration has been hailed with joy by his own party. The Norfolk papers inform us that a similar case has occurred in that city:—

Conway Whittle, Esq., has been removed from the office of Collector, and Col. Wm. Garnett succeeds him. An effort was made by a large portion of Mr. W.'s own party, four years ago, to oust him, but he mounted too many guns for them. They are now quite pleased that Gen. Taylor has done that which they in vain solicited at the hands of President Polk and Secretary Walker.

TROY POSTMASTER.—The Postmaster General has, we are happy to see, given the office of Postmaster at Troy to Thomas Clowes, Esq. As a Trojan, ever active and efficient in the various enterprises designed to promote the welfare of that city, Mr. Clowes was well entitled to this appreciation of his services; and as a Whig ever devoted and faithful, who has neither wavered nor wearied in his opposition to misrule, he well deserved the reward he has received.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that L. Fitzgerald Tassistro, esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the office recently held by Samuel Gouverneur, esq., who has voluntarily retired from public life. Mr. Tassistro is a gentleman of fine talents, business habits, and unimpeachable character; and we are satisfied that the Secretary of State will have no cause to regret the selection that he has made.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

GEORGETOWN AND THE CANAL.—The Corporation of Georgetown, D. C., has passed a resolution authorizing an additional emission of $7,000 corporation notes, which, in addition to what yet remains to be issued under authority of former ordinances, will be sufficient to purchase the entire remainder of the corporation stock yet due to and now being called for in monthly certificates of $2,000 by the contractors for completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

MADAME ROTHSCHILDS, widow of the famous Rothschild who founded the celebrated banking house of Frankfort, and the mother of those who now stand so eminent in monetary affairs, died in that city a short time ago. She would not, under any consideration, leave the residence in Jew street, in an unfrequented quarter, where her husband first established himself, though often and earnestly urged by the son, who is resident in Frankfort, and who occupies one of the most splendid houses in the city.

THE LATE REV. JOSEPH CARBERRY.—The sudden death last week of this Catholic divine, Chaplain of St. George's Minor, St. Mary's county, Md., was from apoplexy, with which he fell while walking in his garden. Mr. Carberry was the gentleman, who received the company that lately visited the Pilgrims' Landing in that county, and entertained them so hospitably at his mansion, spreading for their use the very table that was brought over by Lord Baltimore on his first visit to these shores. Mr. C. has been well known to the visiters at Piney Point and to the people of the lower counties generally, for his unbounded hospitality and generous feelings—*Balt. Sun.*

BOSTON, May 30th.

Sailing of the Canada, &c.

The Canada sailed to day, carrying out 131 passengers. Among the number are Bishop Porter, of Mobile; Kehol Bennetiede, of Baltimore; Mr. Haywood and lady, of Charleston, S. C. The Canada also took out some specie.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

INDIAN MASSACRES IN TEXAS,

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30th.

Arrival of the Northerner and Falcon—Death of George Porter—Increase of the Flood at New Orleans—Great Indian Massacres and Robbery at Palo Alto—Ravages of the Cholera, &c.

The Northerner has arrived. The Falcon is also off the bar. Her mail will proceed at 12 Meridian. We have accounts from Havana to the 24th, but there is no news of interest.

We are also in possession of New Orleans dates of the 25th. There seems to be no better prospect of stopping the crevasse at Suave's. The water is fearfully on the increase, and great alarm of a more extensive inundation prevails.

George Porter, assistant editor of the "Picayune" and editor of the "Spirit of the Times," is dead. His disease was of the bilious type.

The last accounts represent the crevasse to be still unchecked, and indeed unmanageable. It had risen four inches in the last twelve hours. Phillippe street, in the rear of the 6th ward, is utterly impassable for all vehicles, the bridges being all swept away.

The cholera has broken out in the vicinity of Suave's crevasse, and one of his children and three of his negroes have died of it.

The cotton market exhibits the same activity and firmness.

The steamship Globe, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at Galveston on the 21st. She brings the sad intelligence that an express had arrived at Brownsville stating that Palo Alto had been attacked by a formidable band of Camanche Indians, who indulged in acts of the most startling barbarity. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietors and passengers all made prisoners. A train of transportation wagons, loaded with valuable merchandise, had also been captured. Unfortunately there was no force to oppose the daring marauders, there being no mounted force at Fort Brown. The loss of property is immense. One gentleman has lost seventy horses. The men have been killed and the women and children carried into captivity.

Gen. Albamos, military commander at Matamoras, was called upon by the civil authorities of Brownsville, for the assistance of his mounted dragoons.—His answer was that he was ready to furnish all the force at his disposal, if authorized by the commandant of the Texan department to cross the frontier.—The latter refused. In a few hours a large body of Mexican cavalry appeared on the opposite bank of the river, awaiting permission to cross.

The whole American population in the valley of the Rio Grande, are in a state of extreme agitation.

Accounts from San Fernando, in Western Texas, brings the information that Major Berry and his party have been cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Jenda, and all murdered but one prisoner.

The ravages of the cholera at San Antonia are most awful. The whole number of deaths is not short of 600. The disease has broken out in the camp of the 3d infantry, and in the quartermaster's encampment on the Salado, where many were dying.

By the Southern papers of last evening we have the following fuller accounts of the news from Texas, and of the ravages of the Indians.

From the New Orleans Delta, 24th ult.

From Texas.

Further Indian Depredations—Murder of Families—Women and Children carried into Captivity—Call upon Mexico to protect our Settlements—Reported loss of Maj. Barry and his Party—Cholera at San Antonio—Death of Col. Walter Hickey—Overflow of the Salado—Great loss of Property, &c.

The steamer Globe, Capt. Ellery, from Galveston, arrived here last evening. From the Brownsville Flag, of the 16th inst., and the Galveston Civilian of the 21st, we collate the following exciting items of news:

On Thursday last our town was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of an express from Palo Alto, announcing the startling intelligence, that a numerous and formidable band of Indians had just made a descent upon that place, and had already committed many acts of startling and savage barbarity. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted, and the proprietor, Mr. Bangs, and Mr. Lombardo, a passenger, were taken prisoners. A train of transport wagons had also been captured between Brownsville and Point Isabel, containing much valuable merchandise.

Such of our citizens as were able to procure horses, speedily repaired thither, but their numbers were too small to do more than defend the settlement of Maj. Taylor—pursuit was impracticable. The Commandant at Fort Brown, Col. Morris, likewise dispatched, in wagons, some thirty Infantry—all his disposable force, leaving only a guard at the Fort—but their progress was too tardy to avail anything against a foe so wily and well mounted. There were no mounted men in the garrison. Before the arrival of this force, the foe had retired; not, however, until they had perpetrated acts of savage barbarity, the mention whereof causes our blood to curdle.

But partial accounts have reached us of the acts of these savage maranders. Doroteo Zamora, a most estimable citizen, we regret to learn, is among the slain. Mr. Zamora had just been elected, under the treaty, to become an American citizen. One of Mr. Zamora's sons was killed at the same time, another badly wounded, and his daughter, a girl about fourteen years of age, carried into captivity. At the ranch of Santa Olaya two men were killed and a woman and two children taken captive. From the rancho de los Indois Mrs. Willsey, the wife of Capt. Benjamin Willsey, his brother and sister-in-law, were carried off captives. The aged mother of Mrs. Willsey persisted in following her children, and did go for some distance, regardless of savage menace, when the Indians, seizing her, tied her hands behind her, pierced her with their lances and arrows, and left her on the ground weltering in her blood, as they supposed, dead. This poor woman, however, succeeded in reaching a neighboring ranche in a most shocking mutilated condition, and is now, we understand, a maniac.

The destruction of property on this river has been immense. We learned to-day of the loss of seventy horses by one gentleman. We are rejoiced to learn of the escape of Mr. Bangs and his companion from captivity. They were, however, reduced to a state of nudity.

The foregoing is but a faint outline of the acts perpetrated within the last few days in our immediate vicinity.

Gen. Avalos, the Mexican commandant at Matamoras, proposed to place himself at the head of a body of Mexican cavalry, to aid the people of Texas in the pursuit and chastisement of the Indians, providing he received a communication from the military commandant of the American department, authorizing him to pass troops from Mexico to the other side of the river. The American officer in command declined any interference in the matter, and so the proposition fell to the ground.

We notice a petition, from citizens residing on the Rio Grande, to the President of the United States, published in the Flag, informing him of their exposed condition, and asking him for a body of cavalry, or mounted men, to afford them the protection to which they conceive they have a right. We find in the Flag the following paragraph:

"A duel was fought opposite Clay Davis's (Rio Grande City) between Joseph Moses and Walter Hickey, which terminated in the death of Colonel Hickey. Col. Hickey was formerly editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel."

The Flag has also the following obituary notice of poor Hickey.

"Departed this life at Rio Grande City, on the evening of Monday, the 7th inst., Walter Hickey Esq. Brave, just, generous, and humane, his many friends proclaim his many virtues. By his demise his family have lost a beloved son and brother; the district in which he lived, one of the most intelligent and enterprising merchants; its people, one whose experience, sagacity and eloquence, had hoped to make him their choice to represent them in the legislative halls."

We learn, says the Flag, that our noted and fearless express rider, Harry Love, was killed at Monclova. Mr. Love was bearer of dispaches to Santa Fe from General Worth. We have no particulars.

The barge Harry Love has navigated the Rio Grande as far up as Laredo.

(From the Civilian)

Reported Loss of Major Barry and his Party.

—The San Antonio Western Texian states that Mr. Cain has recently returned to that city from San Fernando, and reports that previous to his departure from that place, news had reached there, published in some of the Mexican papers, that Major Barry's party had been cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked hundred and fifty miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Jendas, where they were attacked by a tribe of Indians, not supposed to be Camanches, and all, with the exception of the guide, (Mexican,) and one female, murdered. The female taken prisoner is supposed to be the wife of Dr. Herbert, who accompanied her husband.—Major B. and a portion of his command were from Galveston, among whom were Messrs. Jalonick, W. Donovan,—Norman, A. Crouse, with some six or eight others, whose names we have not ascertained.

Rumor gives the names of several young men from Galveston, as having been with Major Barry, who were not; but who left Fredericksburg with Major Dalton and Captain Mays. We know of none from Galveston among the lost, except those included in the names above.

Cholera at San Antonio—Terrific indeed has been this last scourge of the devoted city of the Alamo. The Western Texian, of the 16th inst., says: "The whole number of deaths, including Mexicans, soldiers, strangers, and citizens, during the prevalence of the cholera, will not fall far short of five hundred. A complete list of the deaths is not given, and probably never can be. The disease has also broke out in the camp of the 3d infantry, and at the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salado, among the teamsters—but the number of deaths is not known. Persons have been picked up dying and dead, unattended, on the prairies and under trees in the open air.

An arrival at San Antonio from Fredericksburg, brings information that seven or eight hundred Camanche Indians were at the latter place early in the month. It is said that they exhibit every disposition to be friendly, and desire that they may be permitted to trade with the Americans unmolested. Such friendship, although brought too close to be desirable, is much better, in the present state of defence on the frontiers of Texas, than the hostility of the savages. Had Texas the task of protecting her own borders, she would scarcely tolerate so much familiarity from these treacherous vagabonds.

We learn from a gentleman from Austin, in the last stage, that news reached that place just before the stage started, that some of the surveyors who were sent out by General Worth to explore the route from Fredericksburg to El Paso, had returned and reported that the route was entirely practical! A report was also received from the Gila, that a large party of adventurers were digging gold on the Gila, and found it in large quantities.—*Telegraph.*

AN overflow of the Salado took place early in this month, causing great destruction to property in the camp of the 3d Infantry, near San Antonio. We give the following particulars from the Western Texian. Although it had rained several days previous to the night of the occurrence, yet no one anticipated such a sudden overwhelming rise of the creek. The first intimation of the overflow was given about 9 o'clock, P. M., by the sentinels.

Such was the rapidity of the rise that in less than five minutes the water had risen four or five feet, barely giving time to those who had families to remove them to a place of security before every thing was submerged in water. The shrieks of women and children—the confusion of soldiers and officers endeavoring to save their property—the crashing of tents and dashing about of camp implements, amidst the roaring contention of the waters and howling tempest, accompanied with flashes of lightning, followed by the loudest peals of thunder in rapid succession, together with heavy showers of rain, present but a faint idea of the description of the night and terrific scenes that followed. The camp was situated nearly half a mile from the highland, and in the darkness of the night, through mud, water and grass, every one had to transport themselves before they could find a place of safety. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the loss and damage of property is represented as immense. The loss of C. W. Ogden, outer of the 3d Infantry, is estimated at near five hundred dollars. We are credibly informed that thirty thousand dollars will not supply the damage done by this overflow. Everything belonging to an encampment, including the fixtures of a camp, together with the clothing and other paraphernalia belonging to those connected with this encampment, has either been damaged or lost. These officers with families, having made every preparation and arrangement for the El Paso expedition, have met with a serious loss, which will take some time to repair. This sad catastrophe, together with other calamities which have visited the troops while stationed here, will, no doubt, procrastinate their movement towards El Paso for some time. We understand the water was ten feet deep upon the spot where the camp was located.

MAY, 1849, stands out in bold relief as a month exceedingly fruitful in disasters, of overwhelming character, in every part of our country. The fire in St. Louis, destroying twenty-three steamboats and five hundred houses. The fires in Milwaukie, Watertown, (N. Y.,) in Fort Wayne, &c., &c. The New York riot and massacre, where the legal guardians of the people shot down innocent men and women, on the pretext that they had exhausted the civil power. The wreck of the steamer Empire on the Hudson river, and the loss of a dozen lives. The overflow of the Mississippi and the threatened destruction of New Orleans, and the certain destruction of crops, plantations, &c. The cholera everywhere—presents a picture of distress scarcely ever equalled by natural causes in this country.—*Cincinnati Times.*

ACCIDENT AT THE TUNISBURG CREVASSE.—We regret to state that Mr. Pierre Lacoste, son of General Lacoste, got his hand severely injured yesterday at the Tunisburg crevasse. He was in the water repairing the breach, and being carried rapidly away by the torrent, laid hold of the top of one of the piles; as the sledge of the pile-driver was descending, he received the blow on his hand. Mr. Lacoste was one of the most active and energetic young men on the opposite side of the river, and his exertions have been unceasing in rendering assistance at the Powderhouse crevasse, as well as at the one which has recently taken place at Tunisburg.—*N. O. Delta, 24th ult.*

HYMENEAL.—There is to be a duplicate marriage here, or rather in Georgetown, next month, which may interest you. Charles Lanman, librarian of the War Department, and formerly a "gentleman of the Press," and Ben Perley Poore, of Boston, author of Perley Letters in the Boston Atlas, are to be married on the same day, to two sisters of Georgetown, Miss Dodge. Two brothers of the young ladies are to be married at the same hour to two ladies of the same place, and the octave party are then to set off on a honey moon excursion to the North.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1849.

Explosion and Loss of Life—Progress of the Cholera, &c.

The steamer San Francisco, collapsed one of her flues last evening, when several persons were badly scalded. A number were also blown overboard, of which some are believed to have been drowned.

For the week ending the 28th, there are reported 118 deaths from cholera. Accounts from the upper Mississippi say that the cholera is disappearing from that region.

THE SNAKES.—*Beware of Snakes.*—The overflow has brought large numbers of snakes and other reptiles from the swamp up into the streets. Conger snakes, the most venomous known in this country, have been seen in the water in several places within the last few days, and we learned from good authority last evening that a little girl, while wading in the water in fanbourg Treme, on Saturday last, was bitten by a something which she did not see, and died in a few hours afterwards. Persons should not unnecessarily expose themselves in the water.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE WATER AND THE STREETS.—The water in the inundated portions of the city, gradually extended its approaches towards the river, yesterday; and we fear, from the increased volume of water now passing through the crevasse, that many streets which were passable yesterday, will be completely submerged before 12 o'clock to-day.—*New Orleans Delta, 24th ult.*

DIED.

On the 31st instant, CLARA CATHARINE, youngest daughter of SAMUEL C. and MARY ANN DAVISON, in the second year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral this evening, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on H street, between 15th and 19th streets, Washington.

(Sat. News, Balt. Sun, and Phil. papers will please copy.)

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,
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☞ See first page for prospectus.

D. G. FENTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND AGENT FOR PROBATE,
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

A CARD.
W. G. SNETHEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DEGS LEAVE to announce to his friends and the public, that his connection with the National Whig, as his sole Editor, does not interfere in any manner with his professional engagements. He will be happy to attend to any law or agency business entrusted to his care.
WASHINGTON, 23d April. April 23-tf

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN HANDS returns his thanks to the voters of Washington city for the very flattering vote he received for city collector of taxes at the last election; and being thus induced to present his name before them again at the coming election for the same situation, respectfully solicits a renewal of their support, and promises, should they bestow the office upon him, to use every exertion to give entire satisfaction.
may 25-dtd june.

EXCHANGE on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by [may 14—tf] R. W. LATHAM & CO.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
HERTS & SONS' AMALGAMATED SILVER STEEL AND PLATINA PENS. *Warranted not to corrode.*—All who appreciate comfort in writing, should use the above beautiful pens; they are warranted superior to gold pens, for elasticity, fineness, and durability, are unequalled by any other pens ever offered. These pens were first introduced into this country in August, 1845, at which time the manufacturers were unknown to the writing community; the pen therefore had to stand on its own merits. It is therefore gratifying to the manufacturers to acknowledge that a discerning public has paid the highest tribute to their labors, and that the present demand (which is daily increasing) far exceeds their utmost expectations.
CAUTION.
Whereas, some fraudulent persons, have, in consequence of the enormous demand for the above pens, been induced to offer a spurious imitation, bearing the same stamp as the genuine pens, the manufacturers hereby give notice that they will prosecute any persons who use their name or trade-marks, for the purpose of defrauding the public by selling *worthless trash* for the *genuine unalloyed pens!* and as a further protection to themselves and the public, it will please be observed that in future each box of genuine pens will have a label on the bottom bearing the signature of the manufacturers in their own handwriting to imitate which is forgery. To be had wholesale at the Manufacturers Depot, No. 86 John street, New York, and retail from all respectable Stationers in the United States. may 31-dtd

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.
AGENCY FOR OBTAINING PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS AT WASHINGTON.
W. P. ELLIOT, formerly of the Patent Office, informs his former clients and others, that his office may still be found at the same corner where it has been located for the last thirty years, directly opposite the Patent Office. He is prepared to execute with his accustomed accuracy and promptness any business in the line of his profession—such as furnishing information respecting the originality and patentability of inventions, preparing papers and drawings for applications for patents, caveats, &c.
To those unacquainted with him, he refers to the following testimonial of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents:
Patent Office, Feb. 15, 1842.
Mr. William P. Elliot, who has been